

The Shelby News.

AMERICANS SHALL RULE AMERICA.

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TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1855.

Correspondence of The Shelby News.

From Wisconsin.

NEW ALBANY, IND., Nov. 20, 1855.

To the Editor of The Shelby News:

Our route from Madison to Milwaukee, was passed over principally after night, arriving at Milwaukee at 9 o'clock, P. M. This is, we believe, the largest town in Wisconsin. Situated, like Chicago, upon Lake Michigan, with excellent shipping facilities, it needs but the extension of its railroads, which policy is rapidly being carried out, and when the line to the Mississippi river is finished, not only under way and nearly ready, it will secure a large amount of the trade of Iowa, St. Paul, and upper Mississippi river, beside attracting largely from Chicago the Wisconsin produce. Milwaukee is famous for its lager beer. The beautiful buff-colored brick that Chicago, and many of the north-western cities, are built of, are manufactured here.

From Milwaukee to Chicago, the country, as far as Racine, is decidedly the best we had seen, having quite a Kentucky look. Heavy forest of sugar, beech, ash, hickory, oak, &c., and finely rolling rich land, lay along the road. Price \$100 per acre, twenty miles from Milwaukee, entirely unimproved. Racine, twenty-six miles from Milwaukee, also upon the lake, is a very handsome town, of about 8,000 inhabitants, the buildings remarkably handsome. If we are not wrongly informed, Racine has been doing a flourishing business in the way of amalgamation, some few white women having had "affinity matrimonial" for gentlemen whose forefathers emigrated to this country, long ago, "from Africa's sunny fountains."

The violins, the gilly flowers, the heliotropes and roses. Were washing all their sweetness on unappreciating noses. The muskiness of the civil, were with these eccentric traits. Surprised by nature's gift to wool, what she desired to hair.

We believe it was Tom. Marshall, who called it a gift, this odoriferous sweetness inherent in the "couled pussen," and these ladies certainly availed themselves of a very sure way of obtaining a full share of the odoriferous blessing. Long may it last them, and its sweetness never be less!

From Racine to Chicago, the country is flat, wet, and uninteresting. We remained in Chicago on Sunday, which day appeared to be most reverentially observed, all business strictly suspended, with the exception of a little bartering in outside lots.

Next morning we bid farewell to the land of Gad, and were soon riding on the rail, toward the land of hoe-cakes, as rapidly as steam could carry us through Indiana. If we were to be asked, what constituted the principal article of manufacture and sale in Indiana, we should unhesitatingly answer, *pies*. At every village, from Michigan City to New Albany, the usual vendors of literature in yellow covers, poured in continuous file through the cars, or thrust their hands full of this epicurean treat, through the windows, while the cry of "*pies*," and the delectable odors furnished grates, to tempt the appetite and de-roy the dregs, filled the air. Formed in every conceivable geometrical shape, with lunar representations, in all the various changes, they crowded every table, from the breakfast to the closing meal. For the quality, we cannot ourselves speak, but judging from the rapidity with which a moon, in the hands of that young lady, is undergoing the various phases, from the full, into total darkness, we should say, good.

While passing through Indiana, we met with one of those singular features of this progressive modern age, the female Doctor, as yet unknown to Kentucky, where strength of mind in females, is only developed in conjugal experience, *sub rosa*. The Doctor, at one of our resting places, came bounding into the cars, with a coquettish contempt for the professional gravity of the pantaloned M. D.s, and stopping before our seat, requested us to relinquish it, which, with that meek submission, and deference, that long years have taught us, is wisdom, when the soft eye becomes significant, we gave up forthwith, and to our horror observed our carpetbag appropriated as a foot-stool by the Doctor. Fancy our feelings, at having our bosom trampled upon thus—our best bosom, starched and ironed to a perfection, destined only for a Chicago trip, and packed up for and delivered to us, under a thousand charges, embodying "this side up with care." With a desperate effort, we made two or three ineffectual dives for it, and through our modest modesty, we suggested its position. In the meanwhile, after quietly removing the epidemic of a Roman knight, and exclaiming into the sanitary appearance of our party—either from the penetration of the physician, or the sympathetic attraction that is said, by modern theorists, to exist, the Doctor's gaze dwelt upon a young and rosy bachelor of our company, who, from unconsciousness, we presume, of the merely professional interest latent in him, began to blush with a feverish depth of color, that we presume must have caused the physician to present him her card, which she did, reading as follows:

DR. JOSEPHINE RUMFORD TAKES great pleasure in informing the citizens of this town, that she has taken rooms at "Hotel," Dr. R. removes from, Waverly, large parlors and experience of every kind, in the shortest possible time, etc., etc.

We regretted the Doctor's leaving us before arriving at our destination, as we are sure Kentucky gallantry would have induced our young bachelor, at least, to have acknowledged the corns to so fair a physician. *Vive la Poutaizette!*

Yours, &c. X. Y. Z.

We extract the following from the Bardston Gazette, an anti-American paper: "One good thing we can say of the 'American' party, and that is, that where they have a good editor, they pay him well. It is true that know-nothing papers all over the State are dying off like sheep with the rot—but they are no-account affairs, and edited by men who neither nature nor education has fitted for anything higher than dog-breeders. They have somehow or other been thrown to the surface by the recent boiling over of the political pot, but they will soon be skimmed off and cast away. It is only know-nothings of ability, like Prentice and Middleton, who are reaping a harvest from their party."

NEW GRAND DIVISION.—A Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance for Southern Kentucky, was organized at Bowling Green, on Tuesday week last. The following gentlemen were elected to fill the offices indicated for the ensuing year:

G. W. P., Rev. A. C. Dickerson, of Bowling Green; G. W. A., Gen. D. S. Hays, of Hopkinsville; G. S., Wm. B. Jones, of Franklin; G. T., Wm. P. Payne, of Bowling Green; G. C., Dr. J. M. Buchanan, of Louisville; G. S., Moses T. Reed, of Morgantown; G. Ch., Rev. W. M. Housely, of Elizabethtown.

Sessions to be held the ensuing year at Woodsonville, 4th Wednesday in January; Murray, 4th Wednesday in April; Hartford, 4th Wednesday in July; Hopkinsville, 4th Wednesday in October.

The Bolters.—The members of the American National Council, at Philadelphia last June, who "bolted," on the adoption of the Platform of Principles, appointed a convention to assemble in Cincinnati, on the 20th instant. Agreeably to the appointment, the bolters assembled, and were in convocation last week. We have not time this week to condense the proceedings, as reported in the papers—and we presume correctly. The "Times" says:

Judging from various indications we are happy to remark that thus far the proceedings appear to have been harmoniously conducted. Several speeches were made, which were greeted with applause—from all of which we determine that the heaven of patriotism was an important element in the composition of various addresses. The object of the convention is evidently to replace the rivet which fell out of the joints of the Philadelphia Platform last June, so that the whole North and South may be again bolted together in unity.

About fifty delegates were in attendance. We learn that the utmost unanimity of sentiment pervades among the members of the convention. With two or three exceptions, all are in favor of a national organization of the Order.

The Sectionalists, we believe, are all from Ohio, including Spooner, who was long since wedded to the Abolitionists. In his address on taking the chair, Lieut. Gov. Ford expressed the hope that all differences of opinion might be reconciled, and the Order present an unbroken front throughout the Union. Gov. Johnson, of Pennsylvania, expressed himself opposed to any and all fusions which would make any other issue than those advanced by the American party. *Devotion to the Union and opposition to sectionalism is the sentiment of the Convention.*

The Platform adopted by these bolters is as follows:—It is not such as we could desire, but it is not so objectionable as we anticipated:

THE PLATFORM.—The Select Committee to which was referred various resolutions and propositions, mainly on the subject of the differences existing between the North and South, on the subject of slavery, has approved the following resolution, and has recommended its adoption, in lieu of the 12th section of the National Platform.

That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an infraction of the pledged faith of the nation, and that it should be restored; and if efforts to that end should fail, Congress should refuse to admit into the Union any State tolerating slavery, which shall be formed out of any portion of the territory from which that institution was excluded by that compromise.

That this Convention protests against coalescing with any party which demands the postponement or abandonment of American principles, or the disorganization of the American party.

That this Convention recommends to the delegates to the National Convention, from the States here represented, to request the President of the National Convention to call a meeting of the same, to be held at Philadelphia, on the 19th day of February next.

THE VOTE ON THE PLATFORM. The vote by States on the adoption of the above Platform, resulted as follows:

States.	Yeas.	Nays.
Ohio.	15	8
Rhode Island.	4	0
Massachusetts.	13	0
Indiana.	13	0
Illinois.	11	0
Pennsylvania.	27	0
Michigan.	3	3
Vermont.	5	0
Wisconsin.	5	0
Total.	96	11

First Things in Kentucky.—A correspondent of the Louisville Courier compiles for that paper, the following facts:

The first almanac ever published in Kentucky was by the Messrs. Bradford, of Lexington, 1788. The year previous the same gentlemen established the first newspaper in the State. In 1788 the first school where Latin and Greek were taught, was opened, and in April of the same year, the first dancing school was taught. The first watchmaker who settled in Kentucky was Mr. West, who commenced business in Lexington in 1788. In 1794 the same person made the first successful application of steam to navigation. He constructed a steam boat on a small scale, dammed up the Town fork of Elkhorn, and his boat moved through the water with great velocity! The first sail made in Kentucky was at Bullitt's Lick, in what is now Bullitt county, in 1780. At one time there were five hundred persons engaged in the manufacture of that place. The first corn ever to be planted by a white man in Kentucky was by Simon Kenton, in Mason county, near the present town of Washington, in 1775. The first orchard in Kentucky was planted in 1774, on Salt river, in Mercer county. It embraced two acres and consisted of peaches and apples. Higbee's gristmill, near Lexington, erected in 1788, was the first of the kind put in operation in Kentucky. The first paper mill in Kentucky was erected by Messrs. Craig & Parkers, near Georgetown, in 1785. The first pioneer of Kentucky was John Finley, who thoroughly explored the State in 1707.

THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

LETTER FROM REV. DR. BRACKENRIDGE TO SENATOR SEWARD, IN REPLY TO MR. SEWARD'S BUFFALO SPEECH.—THE PURPOSE OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY CONSIDERED. To Hon. William H. Seward, a Senator in Congress from the State of New York: Sir: A friend has put into my hands the New York Daily Times, of October 22, containing a speech delivered by you at Buffalo a few days before. I hardly know whether you designed it as a peculiar vocation to me, or as a pungent reflection on Mr. Sumner, that you should have devoted a paragraph to me. If it was the latter—for which you may have decisive and characteristic reasons, the implied taunt for his prudent disdain towards one whom you judge worthy of being specially assailed is obvious enough. If it was the former, I accept it as a slight token of the only bond which ever existed between us—slight as that was—and turn it over to those classic halls in which both of us might have learned wisdom in our boyhood, at the feet of that great teacher, Ellipticus Natus. Sir, we are both much changed since then. Nor could the sum of the grand result to which the struggle of nearly forty intervening years has brought us both, be more distinctly expressed, than by saying that we stand face to face, you to trifle recklessly, from the high places of the earth, with the peace, the union, and the glory of that country which has honored you so highly; I to plead from the depths of retirement for the renown, the advancement, and the happiness of that same country, at whose hands I never asked, never desired, a single token to distinguish me from the humblest of her sons. We have both deliberately chosen our career. I shall not shrink from any duty which mine may impose.

The ostentatious titles with which you have heralded your speech are not entitled to remark, except as they are thoroughly characteristic, and except as they attempt to embody the essence of your thought. "The Contest and the Crisis—The Politics of Justice, Equality and Freedom—Speech of Hon. William H. Seward, at the Great Republican Meeting in Buffalo, Oct. 19, 1855." A confused struggle for power between six or seven factions, on the arena of New York politics, scarcely deserves to be called the crisis, even of Politics much less of Justice, Equality, and Freedom; and while great latitude may be allowed to fancies, in assuming such names as suit their fancy, an educated man in high position should set some limit to his pandering to that which is at once false and ignoble.

Why, sir, "Equality—Fraternity"—the legend of your friends, the old Jacobins, was briefer, more intense, and less trivial than yours; and no one, after reading your speech, can be sure that its being thus far more bloody, makes it less to your liking. Rhetoric has its deceptions as well as statesmanship; and he who professes his inability to speak otherwise, than "thoughtfully, sincerely, earnestly," ought to be the last to violate them all.

The nature of that "Great Republican Party," whose great meeting you addressed, obliges it, as you declare, "to incite perpetual jealousy of the increase and extension of slavery; and to arouse the indignation of the people, who have always, till now, at length, all its members, under the pressure of events, disengaged and released from all other parties, and powerfully organized in thirteen States, have come together in one body, by their natural affinity, for this specific object. And so there must remain, as you argue, in the bosom of this great Republican Party, 'an undying jealousy of the aggrandizement of slavery; a jealousy which you say it is the very end of the party to 'foster and direct' in a manner 'durable, perpetual.' And, pushing this exposition all through the body of your speech, you arrive at length clearly at the conclusion that the dissolution of the Union is to be braved, and that all appeals against that catastrophe are to be resented as insulting threats, which the interests, the principles, the impulses, the duty, the manhood of your party oblige it to despise. This, sir, is the staple of your 'justice, equality, and freedom'; this is your New York contest and crisis; this is your condensed creed—filtrated of much and various rignaroles—of your 'Great Republican Party.'

It is towards the close of your speech, in the midst of your career through dynasties and nations, over many generations and forms of society, that you have seen fit to devote an entire paragraph to me, a private person, as if I were of myself a power to be classed with the principalities and dominions amidst which you expatriate. It is upon this paragraph that I design to make some observations; and, as well from a sense of justice to you as in order to make what I have to say more perspicuous, I quote the whole of it:

Last comes one who, with seeming meekness, asks to be considered whether it is to jeopard the safety and happiness of twenty-five millions of white men in a vain effort to mitigate the sufferings of only three millions of negroes. Humane, cautious, paternal, conscientious man! I might join issue, and ask where, in the ethics either of Government or Christianity, you find authority to hold three millions of men in bondage, to promote the safety or even to secure the safety of twenty-five millions of other men? But that argument belongs to the Abolitionists of slavery, who do not reckon me in their ranks. I have no objection to this election are far more comprehensive than those of the Republican Party, which I defend. I leave the rights and the interests of the slaves to the States to their own care and that of their advocates; I simply ask whether the safety and the interests of twenty-five millions of free non-slaveholding white men ought to be sacrificed or put in jeopardy for the convenience or safety of three hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders? I hear no answer.

I will deal with you, Mr. Seward, more truly than you have dealt with me, or even with your own party. So dealing, demand of you, in the name of our common country, was not the question which you say I put to the North, and which you attempt to evade, a pregnant, a timely, an honest question? Will you, sir—I repeat the question in your own form of stating it—will you jeopard the interests of twenty-five millions of free, white Americans, bound together as we are, for the sake of three or four millions of African slaves, situated as the slaves in this country are? So far from shunning the question or shrinking from it, would to God that I could so utter it that it would fall like fire into the heart of every man in this vast empire, and re-echo through the whole continent, till the latest posterity should hear the sound and bless our memory. I put the question to you, not as if I were a defender of slavery and its moral enemy, but I put it as one patriot to another, as one freeman to another, as one philanthropist to another, as one philosopher to another, as one American to another—above all, as one Christian to another. And, sir, it is a question which nothing but desperate fanaticism on your side, desperate necessity on ours, will ever permit to be answered except in one way. A question which every American citizen is obliged now, and has been obliged many times before, and will be obliged many times hereafter, to answer on the peril of his country's glory; a question which, so put and so answered, has saved the country from the commencement of our national existence until now, and which I trust in God will save it hereafter.

You make a distinction between the Abolitionists and your great Republican par-

taste, and give me no concern. The exposition of the ethics of Christianity does indeed belong to my profession; and for my faithfulness and skill therein, touching your present movements, allow me to refer you to Mr. Sumner. The exposition of the ethics of government ought not to be wholly strange to you; and there I take issue with you—if you mean what you insinuate, but shrink from uttering. Is it so, that any conceivable end of government, much less the grand and immediate ends of it as truly held by the American people, demand that slavery as it exists amongst us shall be abolished in defiance of the "welfare," and in utter disregard of the "safety" of the nation? Do you mean that? I so understand Mr. Sumner. That I understand to be treason against, if not under the Constitution; and, what is worse, treason against the country. And the end of it must be that the North must keep your "Great Republican party" in the hands of destruction, or we must settle your ethics and your government with the sword. And, sir, I will add this much more to what I said to Mr. Sumner, namely: That if your party holds your doctrines, the North is far more deeply interested in abolishing it than in abolishing slavery. For no free people on the face of the earth could endure its permanent domination; and no form of government could fail to become an intolerable despotism under its rule, and no condition of society could escape hopeless shipwreck in its hands. The safety of society is the very first condition on which society exists. Its welfare is the second. Your principles subvert both conditions by denying both a place in the ethics of government. If you do not mean all this, you have either falsely stated the principles and aims of your party, or you are ignorant of the force of the terms you use, and your personal taunts degenerate into mere impotence.

Why, sir, do you suppose that it is consistent with what you are pleased to call the ethics of government, or the ethics of Christianity, or any conceivable sort of ethics, which any upright man can act upon, much less distinctly down as the basis of his moral character, that he should violate the most sacred obligations as soon as his interest, his convenience, or his ambition appeared to him to suggest some advantage as likely to result from such atrocious villainy? Do you suppose that it consists with any ethics in the world, except the ethics of tyrants and savages, that the sixteen Northern States should conspire to degrade and oppress the fifteen Southern States, because, in the fifteen Southern States, the color of the population is in a condition of servitude, which your great Republican party do not like as well as the color of the population of the sixteen Northern States exists? What is it you profess to blame us for, but that which you yourself striving to accomplish, to a far greater extent, and in a far more aggravated form; for is not the independence of the South as utterly incompatible with your principles, as the freedom of the slaves can possibly be with ours? You speak with great bitterness of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and of the "disgrace" which you say it has taken your part in it, and especially the South, with dishonor. And why? Because, as you allege, it was an act of bad faith committed by one party to a compact, to the injury of the other party. And pray, sir, what then shall be said of your Great Republican party, the very instigator of that action—the sole end of whose existence—as interpreted by yourself, is eternal bad faith to the Constitution itself and to fifteen Commonwealths, for the single purpose of securing its own supremacy and that of the North, by the destruction of the whole confederacy, considered as one great nation, and with the deliberate purpose to destroy the whole South, if that shall be necessary to the accomplishment of your object? It needed but two aggravations to give to your principles a cast utterly revolting, and you have added both. For you carefully teach that the principles of this party are not the product of modern times, or of any sudden outburst produced by any recent events; but that, stimulated, indeed, of late, they are nevertheless fundamental, primal, and perpetual as the North and South side of the earth, from the earliest period of our history. And then to gloss over this transcendent, hereditary perfidy, which you seek to fasten on the memory of your ancestors and the character of your people, you profess immense piety towards God, and boundless fraternity for the poor slave!

It is no part of my business, sir, to be a statesman, nor am I, except in the widest sense, even a politician. I am only a plain man, who loves his whole country, and is ready to do his utmost for every part of it. In this spirit I deeply deplore the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and consider that act a great error of the Democratic party—a far greater error of the South—as the event, I think, has proved. I did all a private person, situated as I was, seemed called on to attempt, to prevent the commission of that error. I foresaw and urged upon the distinguished member of Congress whose constituent I was—with all the consideration due to his great virtues and influence, and with all the earnestness allowed to an old and trusted kinsman, who loved him like a son—most of the evils which have followed, and which still hang over the country. I did it in vain. My convictions did not accord with mine. If they had, I believe he could have defeated the act, if any one man could. Faithful to my convictions and to my whole country then, I am not less faithful to both now. And in this spirit I deliberately assert that, even if the repeal of the Missouri compromise were ten thousand times worse than I ever supposed it to be—nay, than you make it out to be—as nothing in comparison with the principles you avow and the ends you propose, nothing in the vastness of the evils which must result—the deliberate perfidy of the means which are used—the atrocious wickedness of the objects which are sought. Why, sir, would you have us believe that there is no difference between repealing an act of Congress and subverting the Government? No difference between permitting all the Territories to do as they think fit with regard to slavery, and dissolving the Union on the slave line? No difference between committing a great mistake, as to the best method of securing the safety of the country, and committing the very greatest political crime in order to drive the country into civil war? No difference between an indiscreet attempt to equalize the rights of the two great sections of the Union upon the most difficult of all national questions, and a ferocious purpose to array those two great sections in deadly and endless hostility? Ah! Mr. Seward, that is neither the logic, the rhetoric, the morality, nor the patriotism which was taught at our common Alma Mater; and your high position has been dearly won if those of a person who, during a life now leaning towards old age, has always occupied peculiar relations to the subject of slavery, and who, during thirty-five years, has repeatedly and in multiplied forms, laid his views on that subject, in all its aspects, frankly before mankind. Though men have chosen to regard my opinions from different points of view, and to assail me from all, at one time or another, I am not conscious of any serious change in these opinions, from first to last. While I would not presume to justify every expression which may have fallen from me, during so

many years and in so many utterances, I adhere firmly to the sum of the entire testimony I have borne under every vicissitude of fortune, and confidently asserting its perfect consistency throughout—I leave to my country to judge me justly. Loyal to my own unalterable convictions, and to the ancient and perpetual testimony of the Church of God—loyal, none the less, to the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and to the whole nation, of which Kentucky is a part; I never uttered an opinion which was not consistent with all those conditions. This is all I will condescend to say, in reply to dishonoring personal attacks.

It cannot be denied, however, that a very great change has manifested itself in public opinion, both at the North and at the South, within these thirty-five years; a change which has been constantly progressing in opposite directions of the two quarters, and which has been influenced by a great variety of causes. The question which the American people must now settle is, not less than this—are they desirous, slaves as they are capable, in the nature of affairs and of opinion, of continuing any longer one united and great people? This question, as I view it, is one wholly independent of any consideration touching the nature of slavery; and it is the evil passions of men, and not the essential nature of slavery at all, by which the people are hurried forth to ruin their country. Let slavery be what it may, it affords no rational ground of itself for the separation of the States and civil war; and every good, wise, and patriotic man let his opinions about slavery be what they may, ought to be ready to crush every political party which intimates that it does. And such is my faith in human nature, in the destiny of my country, and above all, in the overruling providence of God, that I confidently trust a way will be found to hurl from power, and to cover with public indignation, every party that shall dare to wag a tongue against the great national safeguards of our independence, our freedom, and our progress.

We must not forget, sir, that the posture of the North and the posture of the South is by no means the same. The South has slaves—the North has none. The South, therefore, is liable to a pressure from the North, to which the North is not liable from the South; and under that pressure, the South may not only be expected to do, but may be obliged to do, what she would gladly avoid, if she were fairly and justly treated. Nor must we allow ourselves to forget that this was not the original posture of affairs—not the condition of things under which the Confederation, and afterwards the Federal Constitution were formed—not the condition of things which the Union grew. Originally, slavery was national in the country—to the intent that it formed no obstacle to any united and national movement, impulse or act—amongst colonies, and afterwards amongst States, every one of which held slaves. I have no remark to make, sir, upon your favorite objection that slavery is local, freedom national; nor any upon your argument, if it is allowable to apply such a term to incoherent assertions, that it is beyond the power of municipal law to create slavery. It is enough, that slavery, if it exists at all, must have a place to exist in, and that, as long as it does exist in a country of laws there must be laws about it. The peril now is not over you apothegm, nor about your speculations on the nature of law; but it is about the places in which slavery may exist, and about the laws which shall affect it therein. The North, having changed her condition with respect to slavery, and at the same time changed her opinions, feels herself entitled to demand that the South shall be coerced, one way or other, to follow her example, in both respects; and feels herself entitled, further, to the powers of the National Government to effect this object. Therefore she proceeds to organize parties, to exert her numerical majority, to assume authority, to shape the legislation of Congress and the policy of the Federal Government, in a manner wholly regardless of the rights and interest of the South, and absolutely incompatible with its independence—if not its existence. This is, in effect, a contest for supremacy at the North; for safety at the South. It is a mere accident that slavery should be the immediate subject of the contest; an extremely dangerous accident, indeed, from the nature of the institution. But the very conception itself upon which the North enters upon the contest is of itself a revolution. It is a revolution which, carried into effect, upon any subject whatever, defeats not only the possibility of the Union, but defeats even its very object. And carried into effect, with reference to slavery, it makes civil war the only refuge of the South, from perils which are greater than civil war itself. I ask you, sir, calmly, which do you consider best for the North and the South at once, for to fight both the North and the slave, or to fight the North, and to let the slave be what he will? Now, sir, it is for the North to say whether she values her supremacy over the South at such a rate as this; and whether, making slavery the pretext, she will pursue it unto blood. I uttered but the simple truth, when I told Mr. Sumner she will find a million of armed men ready to receive her. I repeated only the plainest lesson of history, when I added that her own soil will be as deeply polluted with blood as ours. I said what I supposed could neither be misunderstood nor denied, when I declared that the equality of physical force was sufficient to leave the issue independent wholly of God's gift of a great captain. I uttered only what many millions will endorse, and no one that I know of will deny, when I said that every one of us deplored from the bottom of our heart a contest so frightful, but that not one of us looks towards it with unmanly apprehension. Sir, it was ignoble in you to call these threats. They are solid arguments; arguments of that description which every good man will carefully consider, every wise man ponder deeply, every brave man admit to be just, every man see to be conclusive, against the counsel you give, and the ends you propose.

It is not possible for us to separate ourselves completely from immense and durable influences which surround us. I think I see in your oration the general complexion of that state of opinion which is so peculiar to New York politics, and which has been so manifest throughout your whole political career. However this might affect our estimate of you as a man, it undoubtedly gives distinctness to your position as a representative of opinion, and, therefore, greater significance to what you utter. In like manner, it may be possible that the current of my own thoughts may receive a peculiar tinge from the state of opinion which has always existed in Kentucky, and with which I have been in contact from my childhood; and thus some additional value may attach to what I say. I passed that childhood around the knees of the old officers and soldiers of the Revolution, who had won the independence of their country, and then conquered from the savage this fair and noble portion of it. I did not know then that these were peculiar men, but I have learned that well enough since. The sons and daughters of these men were the playmates of my ear-

liest years, as they have been the friends and companions of my subsequent life. I expect to mingle my dust with theirs; I hope their children and mine will lay me in an honored grave; and my children's children already stand before me side by side with theirs. I have differed often—sometimes fiercely—with these men; have differed with them about many aspects of this very question of slavery. But, sir, what is slavery to me, compared with the lives, the fortunes, the honor, the safety of these men? What is the fate of a handful of poor Africans to me, compared with the fate of these men? And so we all feel. I tell you, sir, it was mainly one turn of this deep, intense, hereditary feeling which prevented this State six years ago—and prevented it again fifty years before that—and prevented it at first sixty-three years ago—from imitating a system of gradual emancipation. "We will not separate ourselves from the slave States of the South. We will not forsake those who share a common peril with us. Such was their motto; and not wise, surely most loyal. And now, when the peril is fearfully augmented, and when every just and manly heart revolts at the perfidy of the pretext and the baseness of the methods resorted to, is there much reason to expect that these men will change their nature? Do you imagine that no stronger bond exists between these people than exists between the factions which revel in the vitals of your own great State? Since the world began no bond ever existed, save amongst God's ancient people, which bound every man to his fellow, every State to all the rest, and all the States to the Nation whose liberties they had conquered, like the bond which pervades these fifteen slave States. They will stand by each other, they will stand by the country, they will stand by every man and every party that stand by the Constitution. If it is possible, they will preserve our National Institutions precisely as they received them from the hands of their fathers. If inextinguishable necessity obliges them to do it, they will baptize those institutions in the blood of traitors. At the last extremity they will perish sword in hand, but they will never submit to be dishonored or subjugated. They will never subvert the institutions of their country nor will they permit you to do it, without a struggle worthy of their great descent."

You, Mr. Seward, have much apparent right to speak in the name of the State of New York. I have none to speak in the name of Kentucky. Yet, there are instincts in the breasts of upright men which seldom err, and there are grand truths, which cannot be concealed, and which will not perish. Now mark my words. New York, the greatest of the Free States, has the least interest of all, that slavery should be abolished. Kentucky, the most exposed of all the great Slave States, has the least interest of all that slavery should continue. New York will not abide by your principles—Kentucky will abide by mine.

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT J. BRACKENRIDGE
Danville, Ky., Nov. 6, 1855.

Professional Cards.

DR. W. SINGLETON. HAVING permanently located in Shelbyville, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of the town and vicinity. Office same as formerly occupied by Dr. Glass, opposite the Reading House. Jan 25, 1854. 100732

DENTISTRY. DR. A. E. GRIF-FIN, Resident Dentist, Shelbyville, Ky. Office, over Geo. T. Moore's Drug Store. Sept 25, 1855. 101616

DR. BENJAMIN L. STEPHENS. HAVING located permanently in Shelbyville, Ky., tenders to the citizens of the town and vicinity his professional services in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. Office at Brown & Whitaker's; residence on Main street, nearly opposite the "Reading House." Dec. 20, 1854. 100779

DR. J. F. HICKMAN. Office in the room over J. Hall's Drug Store. Feb. 23, 1855. 11789

E. S. CRAIG. **E. J. ELLIOTT.** **CRAIG & ELLIOTT.** ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Louisville, Ky., will promptly attend to all business entrusted to them in the Courts of Shelby, Spencer, Bullitt and Jefferson. Office on south side Jefferson st., near corner of 5th. 100793

M. HENRY. **T. E. COCHRAN.** **M. HENRY & COCHRAN.** ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Shelbyville, Ky. Office on Main street, two doors east of the Post Office. Jan 24, 1855. 11784

JOSHUA TEVIS. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Shelbyville, Ky., will practice in the Courts of Shelby and adjoining counties. Jan 4, 1854. 100663

J. M. & W. C. BULLOCK. ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT-LAW, Shelbyville, Ky. Office in the brick building on the southwest corner of the public square January 4, 1854. 625

WM. P. JARVIS. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Louisville, Ky. Office on Jefferson street, near the Corner of Sixth. Jan 3, 1855. 11743

T. W. BROWN. **W. C. WHITAKER.** **BROWN & WHITAKER.** ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care in Shelby and the adjoining counties, and in the Court of Appeals. Office in Hall's Building, first floor, two doors from the corner. April 12, 1854. 743

THOS. J. THROOP. ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Shelbyville, Ky., has removed his Law Office to the room immediately above Joseph Hall's Drug Store. Entrance by the iron stair-way at the corner. Feb 21, 1855. 11788

JAMES L. CALDWELL. **MARION C. TAYLOR.** **CALDWELL & TAYLOR.** ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Shelbyville, Ky. Office on the Public Square, west of the Court House. Feb 14, 1855. 100787

T. E. C. BRINLY & CO. PAPER MANUFACTURERS, Simpsons-Pville, Ky., keep constantly on hand, of their own manufacture exclusively, any quantity of SOD and STUBBLE FLOWS. They warrant their Flows to perform well, or return the purchase money. All orders for Flows, left at the Drug and Hardware Store of Joseph Hall, Shelbyville, Ky., will be promptly attended to. T. E. C. BRINLY & CO. October 26, 1853. 11719

S. MERGELL. MARBLE AND STONE CUTTER, Shelbyville, Ky., keeps on hand, and makes to order, Monumental Tombs, &c. Shop on the Public Square, near the Engine House. Oct. 3, 1855. 100820

JOHN C. PERRY. MANUFACTURER of and dealer in Boots and shoes, Shelbyville, Ky. 1734

J. S. & A. WAYNE. CARRIAGE AND BUGGY MANUFACTURERS, Shelbyville, Ky., announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have just opened a new coach shop, in Shelbyville, where they will manufacture of any and every style, in the latest and most approved fashions, on short notice and reasonable terms. Repairing done in the shop, or on short notice. 27 Shop east of Willis's Blacksmith shop, on Main street. 27 Give us a call! J. S. & A. WAYNE. January 17, 1856. 100921

